FEBRUARY 4, 1775. THE NUMBER 1226.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— SUET. in TIB. S. 21.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON and WM. HUNTER, at the POST OFFICE.

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The following is ſaid to be an exact copy of a LETTER *from an officer of rank, then at* BOSTON, *to a noble Lord.*

MY LORD,

WERE your Lordſhip only a common Colonel of a regiment, I certainly ſhould not have given myſelf the trouble of writing, nor you the trouble of reading this letter; but as you hold ſo high a rank, and will one day hold a ſtill higher, I conceive it will not be improper to addreſs you, and in ſome meaſure to apologize for my ſeeming want of reſpect. As I have not waited on the General (for reaſons which he cannot, I think, diſapprove) I was not certain whether you might, in your military capacity, conſider my viſit as proper. But, as you are not merely a ſoldier, but a citizen of the firſt claſs and importance from your illuſtrious family and faſhion, your vaſt property, and being deſtined by birth to be a Counſellor of the nation, I think ſome explanation of my conduct not only proper, but neceſſary, and I flatter myſelf, that, ſome time or other, your Lordſhip will not ſimply approve my conduct, but become a friend to the ſame cauſe. My Lord, I will venture to ſay that it is the cauſe of Great Britain as well as of America; it is the cauſe of mankind. Were the principle of taxing America without their conſent admitted, Great Britain would that inſtant be ruined; the pecuniary influence of the Crown, and the army of placemen and penſioners, would be ſo increaſed that all oppoſition to the moſt iniquitous meaſures of the moſt iniquitous Miniſters would be for ever borne down. Your Lordſhip, I am ſure, muſt be ſenſible that this pecuniary influence is already enormouſly too great, and that a very wicked uſe is made of it. On theſe principles every good Engliſhman (abſtract of any particular regard for America) muſt oppoſe her being taxed by the Parliament of Great Britain, or more properly by the firſt Lord of the Treaſury, for, in fact, the Parliament and Treaſury have, of late years, been one and the ſame thing. But, my Lord, I have, beſides, a very particular regard for America: I was long amongſt them, and I know them to be the moſt loyal, affectionate, zealous ſubjects of the whole empire. General Gage himſelf muſt acknowledge the truth of what I advance. He was witneſs, through the courſe of the laſt war, of their zeal, their ardour, their enthuſiaſm for whatever concerned the welfare, the intereſt, and the honour of the mother country. When I ſee, therefore, the extreme of calamities attempted to be brought down upon ſuch a people by the intrigues of ſuch a couple of ſcoundrels as Bernard and Hutchinſon; when I ſee a Miniſter, violent and tyrannical, like North, mowing down whole communities, merely to indulge his hereditary hatred of liberty, and thoſe who are attached to her, I think it the duty of every honeſt man, and friend to humanity, to exert his utmoſt to defeat the diabolical purpoſe. That theſe people have been totally miſrepreſented at home, that they have been moſt unjuſtly and cruelly treated, your Lordſhip will, I make no doubt, be ſooner or later convinced. But as, from your preſent ſituation, and many circumſtances, you will not probably fall into the way of truth ſo ſoon as I could wiſh, I beg leave to recommend to your peruſal a ſort of pamphlet, lately ſent from England; it is entitled, "a true ſtate of the proceedings in the Parliament of Great Britain, and in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay." Mr. ** will furniſh your Lordſhip with it, if you will make uſe of my name. It is a fair and candid relation of the whole proceſs, from beginning to end. When your Lordſhip has read it, you will be ſtruck with compaſſion and horrour, and, I have great hopes, will become not a leſs warm (but more powerful) friend to this much injured country than myſelf. I take the liberty of recommending this method to your Lordſhip, as it is impoſſible you ſhould gather any thing but miſinformation from the men who, I find, ſurround head quarters. The Sewels and Paxtons are not only intereſted to miſrepreſent and calumniate, but to exterminate their country; there is no medium, their country muſt periſh, or they meet with the deſert of impious parricides. It was the misfortune of General Gage, from the beginning, to fall into ſuch hands as theſe; had he not been deluded by men of this ſtamp, we ſhould never have ſeen him acting in a capacity ſo incompatible with the excellence of his natural diſpoſition. I muſt now, my Lord, entreat, that as fools and knaves will, from miſunderſtanding and malice, probably diſfigure my conduct, you will not ſuffer them to make any wrong impreſſions, that you will be perſuaded that I act not from any pique and diſappointment (which I conclude will be inſinuated) but from principle. I think, my Lord, an Engliſh ſoldier owes a very great degree of reverence to the King as firſt magiſtrate, and third branch of the legiſlature, called to this mighty ſtation by the voice of the people; but I think he owes ſtill a greater degree of reverence to the rights and liberties of his country. I think his country is every part of the empire; that in whatever part of the empire a flagitious Miniſter manifeſtly invades thoſe rights and liberties, whether in Great Britain, Ireland, or America, every Engliſhman (ſoldier or not ſoldier) ought to conſider their cauſe as his own: And that the rights and liberties of this country are invaded every man muſt ſee who has eyes, and is not determined to keep them ſhut. Theſe, my Lord, are my principles; from theſe, I ſwear by all that is ſacred and tremendous, I purely and ſolely act; and theſe I hope will rather ſerve than prejudice me in your Lordſhip's opinion. I flatter myſelf ſtill farther: I flatter myſelf that you, my Lord, before it is long, will adopt them; that you will at leaſt, in your letters to your father (whom I have always been taught to eſteem as an honeſt man, and friend to humanity) endeavour to undeceive the people at home. If the deluſion is too ſtrong, I can venture to affirm that you will feel ſome conſolation amidſt the calamities ready to fall upon your country, in the reflection that you had attempted to avert them. I ſhall now finiſh, my Lord, entreating that if any thing appears impertinent, either in the matter or length of this letter, you will attribute it to an intemperate zeal in an honeſt cauſe, and that you will be aſſured I ſhould not have addreſſed it to a man of whom I entertained an unfavourable opinion.

CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA, *Nov.* 1.

BY the laſt accounts from Savannah, in Georgia, we are informed, that on the 20th ult. the Governor and Superintendent met the Creek Indians about 10 o'clock in the morning, and finiſhed ultimately with them at 4 in the afternoon, having concluded a treaty, the ſtipulations of which are, 1. A ratification of all former treaties and agreements. 2. That the two murderers Houmahta and Soſea, ſhall be put to death whenever and wherever found. 3. All Negroes harboured in the Creek country ſhall be delivered up. 4. All horſes and cattle ſtolen from the white people, or driven off during the late diſturbances ſhall be reſtored. 5. Henceforward, the Indians are not to make any ſettlements on the Okonee and Ockmulgee rivers. 6. The Indians are to direct their people not to hunt on this ſide of Okonee river. 7. The ſatisfaction given and to be given is to be accepted and admitted as full ſatisfaction for the murders committed in the provinces of Georgia and Weſt Florida. 8. That in confidence of the Indians performing their engagements, the trade is to be immediately opened.

BOSTON, *January* 5.

The following extract of a letter from QUEBEC, *dated Nov.* 15*th, giving an account of the chriſtening of the great bell there, will ſerve to convey ſome idea of the ceremonial nature of that religion which is now eſtabliſhed there by an act of the Britiſh Parliament.*

"A NEW bell arrived with Governor Carlton, for the cathedral, which was hung up in the broad alley, oppoſite the altar, but near the great door at the entrance. Pere Montgolfia came down from Montreal to ſtand godfather, and Madamoiſelle Delary ſtood godmother; the coadjutor, or Deputy Biſhop, performed the ceremony of chriſtening, and very awkwardly indeed: However, after ſaying maſs, and playing ſeveral tricks with the candles, the young lads holding up the tail of the gown, putting on and pulling off the cap, holding it, &c. he was introduced to the bell, which was at a ſmall diſtance from him, preceded by two Prieſts, who brought the *eau benite* (holy water) and two ſmall brooms made of twigs, who fell to waſhing the bell like mad, outſide and in, then to wiping it with two very fine white napkins, which were made black enough before they had done cleaning of it from the impurity of heretical hands; after this it was well ſmoaked with incenſe, then followed the ceremony of the oil, ſalt, &c. as to infants, only they marked or croſſed it in three different places, and went three times round it at each ceremony of the oil, ſalts, &c. They then wrapped round it a piece of fine new linen, which they called a ſhirt, then over it a piece of crimſon damaſk, by way of waiſtcoat, and after this a piece of light blue damaſk, to ſerve as a coat. After its being thus dreſſed, and a few more capers, it was then undreſſed, and by a great number of people conveyed under the belfrey and hung up, in doing which one man was killed by a fall from the top, who was pronounced to have gone immediately to Heaven, without ſtopping at Purgatory, as he was ſerving the Lord."

The above-mentioned bell, which was a preſent from the Biſhop of Quebec, weighed 2500 lb. and was baptiſed by the name of LOUISA.

At a meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of BOSTON, *at Fanueil Hall, on Friday laſt,*

Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS in the Chair.

THE committee appointed to take under conſideration a paper ſigned T. GAGE, being an anſwer to a letter written to General Gage by the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; Preſident of the late Continental Congreſs, reported as follows, viz.

"We would not, unleſs urged by the cleareſt neceſſity, have taken up the conſideration of General GAGE's letter to the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; late Preſident of the Honourable Continental Congreſs, but we conceive that letter, though it appears to be addreſſed to a Gentleman in his private capacity, has a ſtrong tendency to impreſs the whole continent with ſentiments very unfavourable to this afflicted town. We ſhall not intentionally throw any diſagreeable imputations upon the General, but ſhall endeavour only to defend ourſelves againſt the injurious tendency of his letter. The General, contrary to the known ſenſe of every man of common underſtanding, has been pleaſed to inſinuate that the complaints of the town of Boſton were utterly groundleſs and unreaſonable, and would have the continent believe that not he, but the people of this province, and eſpecially the inhabitants of the town of Boſton, were the aggreſſors in all the differences which have ariſen. We freely acknowledge that the arrival of a Britiſh army, with a profeſſed deſign of enforcing acts of the Britiſh Parliament deſtructive of our liberties, gave a great and univerſal alarm, and it cannot appear ſtrange that we ſhould be conſidering of the meaſures neceſſary to preſerve our juſt rights and privileges. We hoped, however, that peaceable and gentle methods would have effected our deliverance. We believed that his Excellency would have laid ſome propoſals before the General Aſſembly which he had ſummoned to meet at Salem; but, after treating both the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives in a manner which we ſhall not animadvert on, he was pleaſed to diſſolve the Aſſembly: The people were then compelled to turn their thoughts and attention to other methods of preventing the impending deſtruction; and though thus diſtreſſed, his Excellency would gladly have prevented them from availing themſelves of the counſel of each other in town meeting, and actually ordered the marching of a body of armed ſoldiers to diſperſe the inhabitants of the town of Salem, when peaceably aſſembled to conſult upon the moſt important intereſts of themſelves and their poſterity. This was followed by the ſeizing of the powder in the magazine at Cambridge, and the cannon which had been lent to the firſt regiment in Middleſex. The mounting a number of field pieces on an eminence in Boſton common, ſtationing guards in various parts of the town, and many other acts, which could not leave any doubt in the minds of the people of the General's intention to employ military force againſt the province, at length roufed the people to think of defending themſelves and their property by arms, if nothing leſs could ſave them from violence and rapine. For the juſtification of the conduct of the people in that reſpect we may ſafely appeal to the continent, to the world, and to the Supreme Omniſcient Governor of the Univerſe. All the tranſactions from the firſt arrival of the troops we hope will hereafter be critically and judiciouſly examined; and we truſt that the time will come when we ſhall have a fair and impartial hearing. We mean not now to give particular anſwers, except to ſuch parts of the General's letter as ſeem to charge the Continental Congreſs with having miſconceived the facts ſtated in their letter to him.

"Firſt, his Excellency ſays, that from the letter (meaning the letter of the Hon. Continental Congreſs) "people would be led to believe that works were raiſed againſt the town of Boſton, private property invaded, the ſoldiers ſuffered to inſult the inhabitants, and the communication between the town and country ſhut up and moleſted." How far his Excellency was governed by the conſideration of what anſwer he ſhould make when he gave this turn to the expreſſions of the Congreſs, need not be inquired into. To this charge his Excellency replies, "there is not a ſingle gun pointed againſt the town." His Excellency did not advert to the number of field pieces which were, at the time that letter was written, and long before, pointed againſt the town from the common: But if the aſſertion had been literally true, it would not in the leaſt affect the point under conſideration.

"Are not the works erected on the Neck in reality erected againſt the town? Are they not deſigned to intimidate the inhabitants, and to lead them to think that they were altogether in the power of the army? The Continental Congreſs plainly expreſs the ſenſe in which they mean to be underſtood by his Excellency. They ſay "that the fortifications erecting within that town" (Boſton) "the frequent invaſions of private property, and the repeated inſults they" (the inhabitants) "receive from the ſoldiery, have given them great reaſon to ſuſpect a plan is formed very deſtructive to them, and tending to overthrow the liberties of America." The General, therefore, has in no way anſwered the charge brought againſt him, but only by varying the expreſſion attempted to elude it. The next aſſertion is that "no man's property has been ſeized or hurt, except the King's." We need not enumerate all the inſtances of property ſeized, it is enough to ſay that a number of cannon, the property of a reſpectable merchant in the town, were ſeized and carried off by force.

"That timber and lumber has been violently taken from the owners, that rightful proprietors have been driven from their lands.——It is impoſſible for us to mention one half of the inſtances in which property has been hurt; they are notorious to every inhabitant, and have been made known to the public from time to time.

"His Excellency is pleaſed to ſay, that "no troops have ever given leſs cauſe for complaint, and greater care was never taken to prevent it." What care has been taken is not our part to determine; we are ready to admit the moſt candid opinion: But we beg leave to ſay, that the inſults received from the officers and ſoldiers have been, in many inſtances, ſuch as were ſhocking to a ſpirited people, and of which humanity in ſome inſtances, decency in others, and in all, a generous diſpoſition to avoid placing even thoſe who have injured us in an odious light, prevent us from giving a particular account.

"The General declares that "the communication between "the town and country has been always free and unmoleſted, "and is ſo ſtill." We ſhall only give the facts: Guards were fixed at every entrance into the town; no perſon was allowed to croſs the ferry to Charleſtown after eight o'clock in the evening, however urgent his buſineſs; paſſengers on the Neck ſtopped for hours by the guard; their property injured or deſtroyed; one inhabitant ſtopped in his chaiſe, and his horſe ſtabbed with a bayonet; others ſhamefully beaten, abuſed and confined; and many other inſtances very alarming to our friends in the country, whoſe free ingreſs to the towns is eſſential to our ſubſiſtence.

"The General perhaps might not juſtify theſe enormities, but could he not have prevented them by removing the cauſe of thoſe frequent abuſes? Be that as it may, could he, with juſtice, aſſert "the communication between the town and country has been "always free and unmoleſted, and is ſo ſtill?"

"We wiſh the General had given us ſome particular inſtances concerning "the menaces of blood and ſlaughter," which he intimates made it his duty to alarm and diſtreſs the people in the manner he has already done. We doubt not that we ſhall be able to anſwer his Excellency whenever he is pleaſed to deſcend to particulars: We can only ſay, at preſent, that we conceive his Excellency to have been very ill adviſed in the meaſures he has purſued, and that we ardently wiſh for an opportunity to meet our accuſers upon equal ground.

"The above report having been duly conſidered, it was voted *nem. con.* that the ſame be accepted, and that the Moderator of this meeting be deſired to tranſmit a copy of the report to the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; by the firſt opportunity.

"The following vote, expreſſive of the gratitude of the town for the benevolent aſſiſtance received from the other colonies under our preſent calamities, and the kind recommendation of the late reſpectable Continental Congreſs for future ſupport, paſſed *nem. con.*

" Whereas the town of Boſton is unfortunately become the moſt ſtriking monument of miniſterial tyranny and barbarity, as is particularly exhibited in the ſudden ſhutting up this port, thereby cruelly depriving the inhabitants of this metropolis of the means they have hitherto uſed to ſupport their families: And whereas our brethren in the other colonies, well knowing that we are ſuffering in the common cauſe of America, and of mankind, have, from a general generous and brotherly diſpoſition, contributed largely towards our ſupport in this time of our diſtreſs, without which many worthy and virtuous citizens muſt have been in imminent danger of periſhing with cold and hunger: And whereas the Honourable Members of the Continental Congreſs have kindly recommended us to our ſiſter colonies as worthy of further ſupport from them, while the iron hand of unremitted oppreſſion lies heavy upon us: Therefore, voted, that this town, truly ſenſible of the generous aſſiſtance they have received from their ſympathiſing brethren, return them their warmeſt and moſt ſincere thanks for the ſame, and pray that God, whoſe beneficence they ſo gloriouſly intimate, may beſtow upon them the bleſſing he has promiſed to all thoſe who feed the hungry and clothe the naked. And the thanks of this town are accordingly hereby given to our benefactors afore-mentioned, and to the Honourable Members of the Congreſs for their benevolence towards us expreſſed as aforeſaid; which ſupport, if continued, cannot fail of animating us to remain ſteadfaſt in the defence of the rights of America."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY, *October* 10.

THE reports circulated of a revolt in the city of Conſtantinople, and of the death of the two negotiators of the late peace, are void of foundation. On the contrary, the inhabitants were ſo heartily tired of the war that they do not trouble themſelves about the conditions, as they will more affect the Grand Seignior than his ſubjects.

The elevation of the Sieur Alexis Ypſilandi to the dignity of Prince of Walachia has aſtoniſhed every one. This new Monarch, however, will have the misfortune to find his country ſtripped of every thing that is valuable.

WARSAW, *October* 28. The whole Ruſſian army is in full march to repaſs the Nieſter and enter Poland. It is followed by an immenſe quantity of baggage, their artillery, and their traveling hoſpital. They have left none in Moldavia, except ſuch as are ſuſpected to be infected with contagious diſeaſes.

PETERSBURG, *October* 28. We learn from Moſcow, that they are in hourly expectation of the arrival of Pugatcheff at that ancient capital. He keeps a profound ſilence, and ſeems to be in a deſpairing ſtate. He is cloſely watched to prevent his deſtroying himſelf, and is faſtened down to the bottom of his cage. He for ſome time refuſed all food, but was at length made to take ſome nouriſhment againſt his will. For ſeveral days before he was ſeized, he was in a moſt deplorable ſituation, and was ſo diſtreſſed for ſubſiſtence, that he lived on ſuch roots as he found in the country, and was obliged to kill his horſe.

LONDON, *November* 21.

LETTERS from Madrid, by way of Liſbon, adviſe, that an officer of the regiment of Ultonia was arrived there with advice from the Governor of Ceuta, that the Emperor of Morocco had declared war againſt the Spaniards. The only reaſon ſet forth in the declaration of war was, that neither the laws of his country nor his religion would permit him any longer to live in peace and amity with Spain, while they had any poſſeſſions on the African coaſt.

The ſixteen noblemen elected to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland are, the Duke of Gordon, Earl of Caſſilis, Earl of Strathmore, Earl of Abercorn, Earl of Galloway, Earl of Loudoun, Earl of Dalhouſie, Earl of Breadalbane, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of March, Earl of Marchmont, Earl of Roſeberry, Earl of Bute, Lord Viſcount Stormont, Lord Viſcount Irwin, and Lord Cathcart. The Earls of Galloway, Dalhouſie, Breadalbane, Aberdeen, and Caſſilis, are the new ones who come in place of the Duke of Athol, Marquis of Lothian, the Earls of Dunmore, Stair, and Errol."

Nov. 22. Yeſterday morning ſeveral of the colony agents attended the Earl of Dartmouth, on buſineſs, at his houſe in Charles ſtreet, St. James's ſquare.

A Gentleman juſt arrived from the north ſays, that in Derbyſhire, Staffordſhire, and the northern parts of Yorkſhire, the diſtreſs of the manufacturers, owing to our diſputes with America, is beyond all deſcription. The poor, he ſays, are within one degree of ſtarving; ſo that 10,000 men might have been entered in either county, at the late meeting of the militia, merely for the ſake of a month's pay, and food for that time. He adds, that the poorer people envy the driver of a poſt chaiſe as a money-getting man.

Nov. 24. Yeſterday, in the afternoon, died, at his houſe in Berkeley Square, the Right Hon. Robert Lord Clive, of Plaſſey, in the kingdom of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the counties of Salop and Montgomery, Knight of the Bath, and Major General in the Eaſt-Indies, repreſentative in Parliament for the town of Shrewſbury, L. L. D. and F. R. S. His Lordſhip had been twice Governor of Bengal, and commander in chief of the King's and Company's forces in that province, where his eminent ſervices to this country, and to the Eaſt India Company, are well known. His Lordſhip was born on Michaelmas day 1725, and married Margaret the daughter of Edmund Maſkelyne, Eſq; of Purton, in the county of Wilts, by whom he had iſſue, now ſurviving, Edward (now Lord Clive) member for Ludlow; Robert, an infant; and three daughters, Rebecca, Charlotte (to whom her preſent Majeſty ſtood godmother) and Margaret.

Letters from Peterſburg adviſe, that the general pardon publiſhed for all the adherents of the rebel chief Pugatcheff, and the impriſonment of him, have entirely quieted the minds of the people in the farther provinces, and the Court has the greateſt reaſon to think, from the meaſures taken, that nothing of the ſort will be likely to happen again.

It is currently reported, at the weſt end of the town, that the Americans have taken the artillery from the commander in chief, and carried it up into the heart of the country.

We are very well informed that the commander in chief in America does not wait for any parliamentary ſanction to his proceedings, but that he is entirely and independently veſted with full powers.

Nov. 28. It is ſaid that the affairs of America have lately interfered ſo much with Lord North's ſleep, that as ſoon as his Lordſhip is ſeated at the head of the Treaſury Bench he falls as faſt as a church, which ſometimes produces none of the moſt agreeable fumes.

Wedneſday a great number of young recruits arrived in town from the Highlands of Scotland, in order to be ſent to North America.

The Red Riband, vacant by the death of Lord Clive, is certainly deſtined for William Gordon, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Bruſſels. Mr. Gordon is a particular friend of Lord Sandwich, who has obtained for him this mark of diſtinction.

As the late Lord Clive was the leader of the Nabobs, and the cement that kept them together, they are now left to wander like ſheep without a ſhepherd. As his Lordſhip was a powerful ſupporter of the preſent Miniſtry, they will ſeverely feel his loſs, both in St. Stephen's chapel and in Leadenhall ſtreet.

Private letters from Edinburgh, by Saturday's poſt, make mention that a report then prevailed that the Earl of Strathmore lay at the point of death at his ſeat at Caſtle Glamis, in Forfarſhire. Other letters mention that his Lordſhip is in a fair way of recovery.

Lord Holland is dead of an univerſal dropſy at Holland Houſe.

Yeſterday a report prevailed of the death of the Earl of Breadalbane, lately elected one of the ſixteen Scots Peers; and alſo that Lord Irwin (who was likewiſe elected one of the ſixteen) had died on the road from Edinburgh.

Jemmy Twitcher now lies dangerouſly ill of a political fever, under which terrible complaint he has laboured ever ſince the diſſolution of Parliament, which meaſure poor Jemmy never heard of till he read it in the monthly magazine.

A droll farce, it is thought, will be acted between the Britiſh Parliament and the Americans. The former, primed with Treaſury influence, will no doubt vote the latter ſeditious and rebellious; and they in return will reſolve, that the proceedings of Parliament are arbitrary, illegal, and ſubverſive of public liberty. We have ſeen two children contradict one another for the ſake of diſſention, till a third perſon was forced to whip them both.

We are informed that General Howe will certainly be appointed commander in chief of the forces in North America, in the room of General Gage, who has deſired to be recalled.

It is ſaid his Grace the Duke of Argyle will be made a Knight of the Order of the Thiſtle, in the room of the Duke of Athol, deceaſed.

We hear there will ſoon be a creation of three new Peers; Mr. Ryder will be one. The patent was made out for advancing Sir Dudley Ryder to the Peerage, but he died before it paſſed the great ſeal.

It is ſaid that Sir Jeffrey Amherſt will be the firſt Peer in the ſecond promotion.

Private letters from Rome contain the following extraordinary article of intelligence, which we ſhall lay before our readers exactly in the ſame terms it was communicated to us. " Within " theſe few days ſeveral ſtrangers have arrived here, ſaid to be " from North America; it is certain that they have been twice at " the palace of the *Pretender*, of whom they have had a private " audience, and it is whiſpered that they have brought him ſome " very advantageous propoſals; however, it is very much doubted " whether he will accept of them."

By the ſhip CAROLINE, *Capt.* William Blackwell, *in ſix weeks from* LONDON, *juſt gone up* Potowmack, *we have the following* ADVICES.

LONDON, *November* 30.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament, on Wedneſday, November 30, 1774.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT gives me much concern that I am obliged, at the opening of this Parliament, to inform you that a moſt daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience to the law ſtill unhappily prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and has, in divers parts of it, broke forth in freſh violences of a very criminal nature. Theſe proceedings have been countenanced and encouraged in other of my colonies, and unwarrantable attempts have been made to obſtruct the commerce of this kingdom, by unlawful combinations. I have taken ſuch meaſures, and given ſuch orders, as I judged moſt proper and effectual for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late Parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of my ſubjects, and for the reſtoring and preſerving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay; and you may depend upon my firm and ſteadfaſt reſolution to withſtand every attempt to weaken or impair the ſupreme authority of this legiſlature over all the dominions of my Crown; the maintenance of which I conſider as eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare of the Britiſh empire; aſſuring myſelf, that, while I act upon theſe principles, I ſhall never fail to receive your aſſiſtance and ſupport.

I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in being able to inform you that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte. By this happy event the troubles which have ſo long prevailed in one part of Europe are compoſed, and the general tranquillity rendered complete. It ſhall be my conſtant aim and endeavour to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances; and I cannot but flatter myſelf I ſhall ſucceed, as I continue to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from other powers of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I doubt not but that, in this Houſe of Commons, I ſhall meet with the ſame affectionate confidence, and the ſame proofs of zeal and attachment to my perſon and government which I have always, during the courſe of my reign, received from my faithful Commons.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Let me particularly recommend to you, at this time, to proceed with temper in your deliberations, and with unanimity in your reſolutions. Let my people, in every part of my dominions, be taught, by your example, to have a due reverence for the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the bleſſings of our excellent conſtitution. They may be aſſured that, on my part, I have nothing ſo much at heart as the real proſperity and laſting happineſs of all my ſubjects.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Mercurii, 30 *Novembri,* 1774.

The Lord Chancellor reported his Majeſty's ſpeech, and the ſame being read by the Clerk;

Moved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty to return his Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the Throne.

To declare our abhorrence and deteſtation of the daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience to the laws, which ſo ſtrongly prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts in that and other provinces of America, to obſtruct, by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom.

To return his Majeſty our humble thanks for having been pleaſed to communicate to us, that he has taken ſuch meaſures, and given ſuch orders, as his Majeſty hath judged moſt proper and effectual for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late Parliament, relative to the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

To expreſs our entire ſatisfaction in his Majeſty's firm and ſteadfaſt reſolution to continue to ſupport the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature over all the dominions of his crown, and to give his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that we will cheerfully co-operate in all ſuch meaſures as ſhall be neceſſary to maintain the dignity, ſafety, and welfare of the Britiſh empire.

That as this nation cannot be unconcerned in the common intereſt of Europe, we have the greateſt ſatisfaction in being acquainted with the concluſion of the peace between Ruſſia and the Porte; that we confide in his Majeſty's endeavours to prevent, as far as poſſible, the breaking out of freſh diſturbances; and from the aſſurances given to his Majeſty by other powers, we have the pleaſing expectation that nothing is likely to intervene that may interrupt the preſent happy tranquillity in Europe.

That it is no leſs our duty than our inclination to proceed with temper and unanimity in our deliberations and reſolutions, and to inculcate, by our example, a due reverence for the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the excellency of our conſtitution; and impreſſed, with the deepeſt gratitude for the many bleſſings we have enjoyed during the courſe of his Majeſty's reign, to teſtify, with unaffected zeal at this conjuncture, our inviolable fidelity to his Majeſty, and our ſerious attention to the public welfare.

Then an amendment was propoſed to be made to the ſaid motion, by inſerting, after the word throne, at the end of the firſt paragraph, theſe words:

To deſire his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give direction for an early communication of the accounts which have been received concerning the ſtate of the colonies, that we may not proceed to the conſideration of this moſt critical and important matter, but upon the fulleſt information; and when we are thus informed, we ſhall, without delay, apply ourſelves with the moſt earneſt and ſerious zeal, to ſuch meaſures as ſhall tend to ſecure the honour of his Majeſty's Crown, the true dignity of the mother country, and the harmony and happineſs of all his Majeſty's dominions.

Which being objected to, after long debate, the queſtion was put, whether theſe words ſhall be inſerted in the ſaid motion?

It was reſolved in the negative.

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DISSENTIENT,

Becauſe we cannot agree to commit ourſelves with the careleſs facility of a common addreſs of compliment, in expreſſions, which may lead to meaſures in the event fatal to the lives, properties, and liberties of a very great part of our fellow ſubjects.

We conceive that an addreſs upon ſuch objects as are before us, and at ſuch a time as this, muſt neceſſarily have a conſiderable influence upon our future proceedings; and muſt impreſs the public with an idea of the general ſpirit of the meaſures which we mean to ſupport.

Whatever methods we ſhall think it adviſeable to purſue, either in ſupport of the mere authority of Parliament (which ſeems to be the ſole conſideration with ſome) or for reconciling that authority with the peace and ſatisfaction of the whole empire (which has ever been our conſtant and invariable object) it will certainly add to the weight and efficacy of our proceedings, if they appear the reſult of full information, mature deliberation, and temperate inquiry.

No materials for ſuch an inquiry have been laid before us; nor have any ſuch been ſo much as promiſed in the ſpeech from the Throne, or even in any ſuch verbal aſſurance from Miniſters.

In this ſituation we are called upon to make an addreſs, arbitrarily impoſing qualities and deſcriptions upon the acts done in the colonies, of the true nature and juſt extent of which we are as yet in a great meaſure unapprized; a procedure which appears to us by no means conſonant to that purity which we ought ever to preſerve in our judicial, and to that caution which ought to guide us in our deliberate capacity.

Becauſe this addreſs does, in effect, imply an approbation of the ſyſtem adopted with regard to the colonies, in the laſt Parliament. This unfortunate ſyſtem, conceived with ſo little prudence, and purſued with ſo little temper, conſiſtency, or foreſight, we were in hopes would be at length abandoned, from an experience of the miſchiefs which it has produced, in proportion to the time in which it was continued, and the diligence with which it has been purſued; a ſyſtem which has created the utmoſt confuſion in the colonies, without any rational hope or advantage to the revenue, and with certain detriment to the commerce of the mother country. And it affords us a melancholy proſpect of the diſpoſition of the Lords in the preſent Parliament, " when " we ſee the Houſe, under the preſſure of ſo ſevere and uniform an " experience, again ready, without any inquiry, to countenance, " if not to adopt, the ſpirit of the former fatal proceedings."

But whatever may be the miſchievous deſigns, or the inconſiderate temerity, which leads others to this deſperate courſe, we wiſh to be known as perſons who have ever diſapproved of meaſures ſo pernicious in their paſt effects and their future tendency, and, who are not in haſte, without inquiry or information, to commit ourſelves in declarations, which may precipitate our country into all the calamities of a civil war.

RICHMOND.	PORTLAND.
ROCKINGHAM.	STAMFORD.
STANHOPE.	TORRINGTON.
PONSONBY.	WYCOMBE.
CAMDEN.	

Dec. 3. When the Lords waited on the King laſt Thurſday, with their addreſs on his ſpeech, they received from his Majeſty the following moſt gracious anſwer.

" My Lords, I thank you for your affectionate aſſurances of duty and loyalty. The zeal you expreſs for the ſupport of the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature, which I ſhall conſtantly maintain, is very agreeable to me; and your reſolution to proceed with temper and unanimity in your deliberations gives me the greater ſatisfaction, as it correſponds with the hearty concern I ſhall ever have for the true intereſts of all my people."

Extract of a letter from BAYONNE, *Nov.* 16.

" Our Deputy of Trade at Paris has juſt ſent us the copy of a memorial which the Court of England has cauſed to be delivered to Count de Vergennes, that orders may be given to all owners of veſſels and French privateers trading to America not to approach the Engliſh colonies; as the ſhips of war ſtationed in thoſe ſeas will receive orders, if they meet with them, to inſpect them, and if they find more merchandiſe and manufactures than are for the conſumption of the colony to which they are bound, they will be ſeized, and the profit given to the veſſel that takes them; that the great quantity which has already been exported to the colonies has encouraged the Americans to perſiſt in their diſobedience, from the hopes of being always ſupplied in this manner; that his Britannick Majeſty does not ſuppoſe the French Miniſter would countenance this illicit trade, which proceeds only from the ſpeculations of the merchants who ſeize all opportunities of gain; and that thoſe who ſhall continue this traffick may take notice, that they have been informed of his Britannick Majeſty's intentions, who only requires an obſervance of the treaties, and would not ſend any orders before he had acquainted his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that he might ſignify that for all offences of this kind the loſs will fall ſolely upon thoſe who engage in them, without becoming a national concern, or diſturb the union and concord which ſubſiſts between theſe two powers. This copy has been diſtributed upon 'Change to all owners of veſſels and privateers, that they might not pretend ignorance, it being confirmed by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty."

Dec. 5. It is ſaid, at the weſt end of the town, that it is a proper reſpect due to the King to make the payment of his debts the firſt buſineſs of the new Parliament, and ſo it would if they were the King's debts: But here, as in other caſes, the word King is ſubſtituted for the word Miniſter; the debt has been contracted by penſions, gifts, and election bribery, to ſupport the Miniſter, and now a heavy tax is to be laid on the people, and the charge of extravagance is to be laid on the King.

The new Parliament, it is ſaid, ſeemed ſomewhat thunderſtruck at the peremptory ſtyle of a certain ſpeech; they expected, at leaſt, to be called in as Counſellors in the American buſineſs, but not a word of ſuch import was delivered, the orator being determined in future, to ſtand upon the ſame ground with Mr. Powell, the noted fire-eater, crying with him, " SUM SOLUS."

All perſons who have read and conſidered the late miniſterial ſpeech do with great concern take notice, that it is written too much in the ſtyle of HOC VOLO, SIC JUBEO, and conveys all the dreadful ideas of arbitrary power; but, however, it is to be hoped the Almighty Providence will interpoſe, and preſerve this nation, as well as its colonies, from the terrible calamities of a tyrannical government.

Sir Francis Bernard and Governor Hutchinſon were at Court on Wedneſday, to hear the Lords addreſs, as was likewiſe Mr. Malcolm, the perſon who was tarred and feathered in America. They all placed themſelves very conſpicuouſly.

It is apparent, that whilſt the nation has been buſied in the choice of Repreſentatives, the Court have not been idle with reſpect to forming a chain of meaſures for America, which they ſeem determined to proſecute.

The election on Tueſday laſt, for a new Speaker, is probably one of the greateſt impoſitions on the public that has been practiſed during the preſent reign, and we are aſtoniſhed it has not

yet been noticed in the papers. In a quarter of an hour after the Commons had left the House of Lords, the Speaker was chosen, and more than two thirds of the Members were refused admittance, because they had not been sworn in the Court of Wards, which there was not time for; he was therefore unanimously chosen by a set locked up in the House for that purpose.

Now that the last Parliament is dead, rotten, and stinking, all the Court writers are crying up their commodities, and telling the world that no Parliament ever made better laws, or ever acted more uniformly for the interest and honour of the nation; but if the present Representatives of the people tread in the steps of their predecessors, they will incur a much greater censure, as they have so flagrant an example of corruption before their eyes.

It is confidently asserted, that advices from America have been received by administration within these few Days; but they are kept secret.

It is said more troops are to be sent to America.

Yesterday advice was received from Bath of the death of his Lordship the Bishop of Worcester, in the 70th year of his age, occasioned by a fall from his horse on Saturday evening last.

By letters from the Hague, we are informed, that on the 24th ult. a courier arrived there from Berlin, who brought advice that her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia was on the 18th brought to bed of a daughter, who, with her Royal Mother, was as well as could be expected.

NEW YORK, *January* 19.

Tuesday the 10th inst. the General Assembly of this province met here agreeable to his Honour the Lieut. Governor's proclamation, but a sufficiency of members not appearing to make a House, they adjourned from day to day until Friday, when his Honour was pleased to open the sixth session with the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Council, and General Assembly,

I THINK it unnecessary, at this time, particularly to recommend to your attention the ordinary business of the legislature; whatever may be found conducive to the dignity of his Majesty's government, or the happiness of his people in this colony, I shall cheerfully promote.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

The support of his Majesty's government, and other allowances for his service, I doubt not you will readily provide for.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

We cannot sufficiently lament the present disordered state of the colonies. The dispute between GREAT BRITAIN and her AMERICAN DOMINIONS is now brought to the most alarming crisis, and fills every humane breast with the deepest affliction. It is to you Gentlemen, in this anxious moment, that your country looks up for counsel; and on you it in a great measure depends to rescue her from evils of the most ruinous tendency. Exert yourselves then with the firmness becoming your important office. If your constituents are discontented and apprehensive, examine their complaints with calmness and deliberation, and determine upon them with an honest impartiality. If you find them to be well grounded, pursue the means of redress which the constitution has pointed out: Supplicate the throne, and our most gracious Sovereign will hear and relieve you with paternal tenderness. But I entreat you, as you regard the happiness of your country, to discountenance every measure which may increase our distress: And anxious for the re-establishment of harmony, with that power with which you are connected by the ties of blood, religion, interest, and duty, prove yourselves by your conduct on this occasion, earnestly solicitous for a cordial and permanent reconciliation.

Gentlemen of the Council, and General Assembly,

In the absence of our most worthy Governor in chief, no less distinguished by his extensive abilities than his zeal for the honour of the crown and his affection to the people of this province, and at so critical a conjuncture, it gives me great consolation that I can repose the utmost confidence in your wisdom, your attachment to the constitution, and your regard for the interest of the British empire. And you may be assured that my most strenuous efforts shall be exerted to co-operate with you, in restoring that tranquillity which must be the ardent desire of every wise, virtuous, and loyal subject,

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

The Assembly of Rhode Island have appointed a Major General of their militia.

Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, has published a proclamation for apprehending the people who lately carried away the arms and ammunition from the castle there.

The town of Savannah, the metropolis of the province of Georgia, at a full meeting of the inhabitants, have appointed Delegates to attend the General Congress in May next.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 4.

BY the arrival of Capt. Blackwell, we are informed that one hundred and forty one of the present British Parliament (which met on the 29th of November) are new members.

Yesterday, at a meeting of the inhabitants of this city, the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; was unanimously chosen their Delegate to attend the convention at the town of Richmond, on the 20th of next month.

Last Tuesday Night the study of Peter Lyons, Esq; of Hanover county, unfortunately took fire, and was totally consumed, with the loss of many valuable papers, &c.

The squadron in North America, under command of Vice Admiral Graves, now consists of 24 ships of war and armed schooners, their total amount of guns 502, and 3475 men.

The following is said to be a message from Captain Logan (an Indian warrior) to Governor Dunmore, after the battle in which Col. Charles Lewis was slain, delivered at the treaty. "I appeal to any white man to say that he ever entered Logan's cabin but I gave him meat; that he ever came naked but I clothed him. In the course of the last war, Logan remained in his cabin an advocate for peace. I had such an affection for the white people, that I was pointed at by the rest of my nation. I should have ever lived with them, had it not been for Colonel Cressop, who last year cut off, in cold blood, all the relations of Logan, not sparing women and children: There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. This called upon me for revenge; I have sought it, I have killed many, and fully glutted my revenge. I am glad that there is a prospect of peace, on account of the nation; but I beg you will not entertain a thought that any thing I have said proceeds from fear! Logan disdains the thought! He will not turn on his heel to save his life! Who is there to mourn for Logan?---No one."

By a vessel in seven days from Boston, we learn, that Captain Johnston Rice, who sailed from Norfolk with donations for that town, is cast away near Plymouth; most of the cargo is saved, but much damaged.

Capt. Ross, of the Betsey, for Norfolk, was to sail a few days after Capt. Hunter left London. The Wells, Rothery; Love and Unity, King; Jett, Gibson; and Friendship, Rogers; are arrived at that port, from Virginia.

The Betsy, Orr, from Glasgow, is arrived in York river; and the snow Polly, John Gourley, from Philadelphia, in James river.

Sailed, from James river, the ship Molly, John Lawmont, for Glasgow; schooner Nancy, John Wallis, and Two Sisters, William Bowles, Salem; schooner Polly, Christopher Dyer, Casco Bay; brig Molly, Samuel Mitchenson, Whitehaven; snow Sisters, Robert Maxwell, Lisbon; and schooner Benjamin, Malcom Campbell, Barbados; ship Richmond, James Patterson, for Glasgow.

Marriages.] Mr. JORDIN RICHARDSON, to Miss BETSY MASON, eldest daughter of Col. David Mason of Suffex.---WILLIAM HARVEY, Esq; to Mrs. KERR, of Norfolk.----FREDERICK AUGUSTUS DOEBER, Esq; to Mrs. GRANBERY of Suffolk.

As the Printers have not had it in their power to publish the Virginia Almanack *so early for sale as formerly at this office, they were induced to print a smaller number than usual; and being now all sold, are obliged to signify to the public that they cannot comply with any more orders for those printed for the present year, but hope to serve them to their satisfaction for the year ensuing.*

N. B. Mr. Henley's letter to the *Real Associator*, which came to hand too late for the last Gazette, we are obliged, for want of room, to postpone till the next, in which it shall certainly be inserted.

☞ *By direction of the* Williamsburg *committee, will be disposed of, at publick sale, for ready money, before the Post Office door, on* Wednesday *the 8th instant, several packages of European goods, imported in the ship* William, *Capt.* John Hunter, *from* London, *and by the owners delivered to the committee to be sold, agreeable to the tenth article of the Continental Congress.*

By order of the committee,

The sale to begin at 10 *o'clock.* M. DAVENPORT, *Clk.*

AT a meeting of the Committee of Caroline at the Courthouse of the said county the 13th of January 1775, Messrs. James Miller, Andrew Leckie, William Dickson, James Dunlop, John Wallace and Patrick Kennan, Merchants, now appeared before the Committee, and after some conversation on the subject of their refusal so suffer an inspection of their books, they delivered in the following writing:

To the COMMITTEE *of* CAROLINE,

GENTLEMEN,

"From a desire to conciliate a misunderstanding that has arose "betwixt the Gentlemen that composed that Committee, and the "subscribers, Merchants of Caroline, we hereby consent to show "any number of the Committee that they shall think fit to ap- "point, our sales for any time in the year 1773, and since, that "they shall think necessary to look into, in order that all suspi- "cion of our infringing the association may be removed.

JAMES MILLER, JAMES DUNLOP,
ANDREW LECKIE, JOHN WALLACE,
WILLIAM DICKSON, PATRICK KENNAN."

Afterwards, at a meeting held at Port Royal, Jan. 19, 1775, the said sub-Committee made their report that from an inspection of the sale books of the said several merchants, it appeared that they had all of them adheared to the association in selling their goods at the price they had been accustomed to do for a year preceding, which is ordered to be published.

NORTHAMPTON, *Dec.* 13, 1774.

THIS day the freeholders met at the Courthouse, and unanimously agreed to choose a committee of inspection, to consist of 24 persons; they appointed the Sheriff and two other Gentlemen to manage the election, which was conducted with good order and regularity. The poll was opened at eleven o'clock, and was not closed till eight at night, when the following persons were returned duly elected.

John Burton, John Bowdoin, Thomas Dalby, Michael Christian, John Harmanson, sen. Zerobabel Downing, John Stratton, John Wilkins, Isaac Avery, Henry Guy, John Kendall, Griffin Stith, Littleton Savage, John Respise, Adiel Milby, Samuel S. M'Croskey, Patrick Harmanson, William Ronald, William Harmanson, Nathaniel Littleton Savage, George Savage, John Blair, Thomas Fisher, William Simpkins.

Dec 17, 1774. This day the committee met and appointed Mr. John Bowdoin President,

Resolved, that the county be divided into seven districts, and that three or more members of the committee be appointed to present the association to the inhabitants of each district, and carefully observe the conduct of all persons therein, touching the association, and make report thereof to this committee.

Resolved, that no public censure be passed upon any person in this country, accused of a breach of the association, or any matter or thing done with a view to defeat or contravene the same, unless, at least 13 members of this committee consent to such public censure, in manner as directed by the General Congress.

Jan. 11, 1775. The committee having, at a former meeting, recommended it to the inhabitants of this county, to deliver their tea to Col. Littleton Savage, to be by him kept, at the the risk of the proprietors, until the general association shall be dissolved, this day Col. Savage reported to the committee, that he had received 416 lb. of tea, to be stored agreeable to direction of the committee. Some Gentlemen also brought their tea to the courthouse, and desired it might be publickly burnt, in which reasonable request they were instantly gratified.

The committee being very desirous to comply with the 8th article of the general association, in promoting and encouraging arts and manufactures, do hereby offer a premium of forty pounds sterling, to be paid by the Chairman of the committee, to the maker of wool cards, who shall first settle in this colony, and who shall, in any time within eighteen months from this date, make in this colony, or cause to be therein made under his direction, one thousand pair of good wool cards, such as usually cost 15d. sterling a pair in Great Britain; which the committee oblige themselves to purchase and pay ready money for at the rate of 2s. sterling a pair, and it is expected, that the person entitled to such premium, shall furnish them at that price, the quality and price that such wool cards usually cost in Great Britain, to be submitted to merchants who have been accustomed to import them from thence.

The committee also offer a premium of 40l. sterling, to be paid by the Chairman of the committee, to the first person who shall settle in this colony to carry on the making of gunpowder, and who shall, in eighteen months from this date, make, or cause to be made, from materials originally collected in any part of the continent of North America, 5000lb. weight of good merchantable gunpowder.

The committee are afraid the premiums now offered are too inconsiderable to induce any person to attempt the above branches of business, but they flatter themselves some other counties may join them in encouraging such useful arts; in which case, it is hoped, the committees of such counties will correspond with this committee upon the subject, that the whole premium offered may appear at once in the papers abroad, in which it is proposed to have it published.

By order of the committee,

JOHN BOWDOIN, Chairman.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Subscriber purchased, the 4th of this Instant, a Mulatto Woman named MOLLY, and her Son WILLIAM, of *Hirom Lankford*, and had them in Possession until *Saturday* last, when the same *Lankford*, with two other Persons, came to his House during his Absence, and took from thence the Boy, and still detain him: I hereby give the Public Notice that I look on the above Slaves as my Property, and that I have lodged an Information with his Majesty's Attorney General, against the afore-mentioned *Lankford* and his Companions for their Misdemeanours.

Mount Prodigal,
Jan. 22, 1775. (1‖) JOHN HUBARD.

HANOVER, *February* 2, 1775.

WHEREAS I had the Misfortune to have my Study burnt on *Tuesday* Night, and all the Books and Papers therein contained, except a few that were raked out of the Ashes Yesterday, some of which are so scorched and defaced that they are scarce legible: I therefore give my Clients this early Notice of it, that they may furnish me with Duplicates of the Protests, Copies of the Accounts, and Affidavits of the Sums due on the Bonds, which they had lodged with me, and on Receipt of them I will use my best Endeavours to collect or secure their Debts; and I flatter myself the Debtors will not take Advantage of my Misfortune, but will readily give me their Aid on this sad Occasion. I shall be extremely obliged to the Persons who have received Money from me on Account of others, or of the several Estates for which I am concerned, or paid me Money on Account of them Estates, to send me Certificates of the Sums paid or received for some Years past, as my Receipts and Vouchers are chiefly destroyed: And this Favour will ever be acknowledged by Their most humble Servant,

PETER LYONS.

THE Freeholders of *James City* County are desired to meet at the Courthouse, on *Monday* the 13th Instant, to choose their Deputies to represent them at the General Convention, to be held in the Town of *Richmond* the 20th of *March* next.

SUNDRY GOODS to be sold, in Pursuance of an Order of *Elizabeth City* County Committee, in *Hampton*, on *Monday* the 6th of *February*, for ready current Money, viz. a Set of SMITH's TOOLS, SNUFF, NAILS, HALF THICKS; BLANKETING, &c. &c. in small Parcels.

By Order of the Committee,

ROBERT BRIGHT, Clk. Com.

PURSUANT to an Order of the County Court of *King William*, will be let to the lowest Bidder, at the Courthouse of said County, on *Thursday* the 18th of next Month, if fair, otherwise next fair day, the BUILDING of one or two PRISONS, as may then be thought necessary. Bond and Security for due Performance of the Work will be required of the Undertakers, by THE COMMISSIONERS.

KING WILLIAM, *Jan.* 20, 1775.

A PERSON from 30 to 40 Years of Age, who has been used to the Business of a Store, and comes well recommended, may hear of Employment by inquiring of the Printers.

WHEREAS my Wife LUCY hath behaved in a very unfriendly manner to me, this is to forewarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I will not pay any Debts she may contract. I intend to leave the Colony soon, and return in a few months.

1‖ JAMES ATHERTON.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to a Store, a young Lad of genteel Parentage, with a tolerable Education, about 15 years of Age. Such a Person coming well recommended, will meet with suitable Encouragement, by applying to the Printers.

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT,
CABINET MAKER,
IN FRANCIS STREET, WILLIAMSBURG,

STILL carries on that Business in all its Branches, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be supplied with any Sort of Cabinet Work in the best and neatest Manner, and five per Cent. Discount will be allowed them for ready Money. I return those Ladies and Gentlemen who were pleased to favour me with their Commands, my most grateful Thanks, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours, which to merit shall always be the Study of their most humble Servant,

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

N. B. I should be glad to take one or two Apprentices of bright Genius, and of good Dispositions, and such whose Friends are willing to find them in Clothes.

WILLIAM PAGE

BEGS Leave to inform the Publick in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has removed a little below the Capitol, to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Nicolson, where he still continues selling, on Commission, at publick and private Sale, all Kinds of Merchandise, or whatever may be committed to his Care, for Cash only, and he assures them that his utmost Endeavours shall be exerted to give Satisfaction in the Management of any Business that may be put under his Direction, and the Favours will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered. I have for Sale several Casks of exceeding good Port Wine, and a large Collection of Books.

☞ All Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Matthew Tuell, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment, and all those who have any Demands are requested to bring them in properly proved, as I am empowered to settle the Affairs of the said Estate.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in *New Kent*, a little below the *Brick House* Ferry, in the Night of the 16th inst. (*Jan.*) a Negro named MOSES, of a very light Complexion, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, well made, about 23 Years of Age, had on, when he went away, a *Kendal* Cotton Jacket and Breeches died with Maple Bark, and has flat Metal Buttons on it, Cuffs to his Jacket Sleeves, a Collar of gray Cloth, and a Felt Hat, with a Tinsey worked Button. He went off in a Canoe about 22 Feet long, full timbered, rows with two Oars, and Cleats on each Side to row with a Pair of Sculls; she was sheathed on the outside of her Bottom with thin Pine Plank. Whoever brings him to me, with or without the Canoe, shall have 20s. Reward, besides what the Law allows; but if they cannot conveniently bring him, and will secure him so that I may get him again, they shall be entitled to the same Reward. I expect he is lurking about *Gloucester* Town, as he formerly belonged to Mr. *Isaac Hobday* of that Place.

1‖ WILLIAM SLATER.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber in *Williamsburg*, the first of *January* last, two BAY MARES, one of them is a dark bay, 14 Hands and a Half high, her hind Feet white to the first Joint, and with Foal. The other a LIGHT BAY, 13 Hands and a Half high. Whoever brings them to me shall receive 20s. Reward.

(tf) MILES SELDEN.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Mr. *John Catlett's*, near *Port Royal*, on the 11th Instant, a large BAY HORSE near 15 Hands high, with a Blaze in his Face, one of his hind Hoofs partly white, some white Streaks under his Belly, with a Switch Tail and hanging Mane, shod before, his Brand (if any) forgot. A Reward of 20s. will be given for the Horse, and 5l. on Conviction of the Thief.

(2‖) THOMAS CATLETT.

POETS CORNER.

A R A N T.

TEN thousand soft pleasures deprive me of rest;
They play with my heart so, and tickle my breast,
My blood is infected, my veins all on fire;
How I pant, how I languish, and die with desire.
If this be the ardour of youth, as I'm told,
The sensation's so painful, I'd wish to grow old;
But yet so much pleasure is mix'd with the pain,
Were I old, I should wish for my youth back again.

TO BE SOLD,

On two Years Credit, the Purchaser giving Bond and approved Security,

A YOUNG, stout, *Virginia* born Mulatto Woman and her Child about 5 Years old. The Woman has been used to spin, knit, wash, iron, Needle Work, and other Business in a Family. The Bond, if not discharged when due, to carry Interest from the Date.---For further Particulars inquire of the Printers hereof. tf

THE Freeholders of *York* County are desired to meet at the Courthouse of the said County, on *Monday* the 20th of *February* (being Court Day) to elect Delegates to attend the Convention at the Town of *Richmond*, on *Monday* the 20th Day of *March* next.

TO BE RENTED

For a Term of Years, and to be entered upon immediately,

THE ancient and well accustomed Ordinary in the Town of *Suffolk*, occupied at present by the Subscriber; there is on the Lot a good Garden, and every necessary House, in good Order. Any Person inclinable to rent the same may know the Terms by applying to

SAMUEL SWANN.

☞ I have a large STOCK of LIQUORS on Hand, and a Variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which I would dispose of on Credit.

JANUARY 16, 1775.

FIFTY Acres of LAND, within nine Miles of *Petersburg*, to be sold by Virtue of a Deed of Trust from *William Thomlinson* to the Subscriber, on the 3d *Monday* in *February* next, at *Dinwiddie* Courthouse, being Court Day.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

GLOUCESTER, *January* 14, 1775.

HAVING lately had the Misfortune to lose my Dwelling-House by Fire, I intend to *England* in the Spring; and as I would be glad to provide for the Payment of my Debts before I go, I therefore purpose to sell, to the highest Bidder, on *Wednesday* the 19th of next Month, if fair, otherwise next fair Day, before Mr. *William Harris*'s Door in *Gloucester* Town, that valuable TRACT of LAND I purchased of *David Vaughan*, near said Town, containing 258 Acres; also several likely NEGROES, among whom is a very valuable Waterman. CREDIT will be allowed the Purchasers till the 25th of *April* 1776, giving Bond and approved Security.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT.

☞ I shall attend the Sale to see a good Title made to the above-mentioned Premises and Negroes. WILLIAM LYNE.

HANOVER Town, *Jan.* 19, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Debts due to Messr. *Andrew Cochrane*, *Robert Donald*, and Co. and Messr. *Murdochs*, *Donalds*, and Co. of *Glasgow*, lately in the Hands of Mr. *Alexander Donald* and Mr. *John Johnston* for Collection, and under them Mr. *Richard Morris* and Mr. *John Davies*, are now under the Direction of the Subscriber. Great Indulgence having been already given, all those who are still indebted to both, or either of the above Companies, are requested to be very speedy in discharging their respective Balances. Any Payments made to Mr. *Malcom Hart* will be good.

7 ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

WESTMORELAND County, *Jan.* 18, 1775.

THE Subscriber intends for *England* immediately.

WILLIAM PYNSENT WADMAN.

CABIN POINT, *Jan.* 20, 1775.

AS I intend for *Britain* as soon as I can possibly settle my Affairs, I request the Favour of all those indebted to me to be speedy in making Payment, and those who cannot pay between this and next *March* to give Bonds for their Balances. From the long Indulgence given to many of my Customers, and the Punctuality I have always observed in complying with their Orders, I am encouraged to expect a ready Compliance to the above Request. I shall leave my Business, in my Absence, to the Management of *John Cook*, who will endeavour to give Satisfaction to all those who please to favour me with their Custom.

(81) ANDREW NIMMO.

TO BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY *the* 15*th of* FEBRUARY, *if fair, otherwise next fair Day, on the Land belonging to the Subscriber, adjoining Col.* ROBERT BOLLING*'s Land, on* NAMOZEEN *Creek, in* DINWIDDIE *County,*

THIRTY *Virginia* born NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, with all the Stocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, and all the CORN, FODDER, and IMPLEMENTS of HUSBANDRY on the Plantation. Credit will be allowed on giving Bond, with Security, till the first Day of *January* 1777; and if the Bonds are not discharged within one Month after they become due, they are to bear Interest from the Date.

ABRAHAM SMITH.
HENRY LOCHHEAD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Caroline* County, near Capt. *James Upshaw*'s, on *Tuesday* the 3d Instant *(January)* a very likely Mulatto Fellow named LEMON, about 26 Years old, 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, had on, and carried with him, a light coloured Wilton Coat, a Beaver Coating great Coat, and a Pair of red Plush Breeches, but may change his Clothes, and have many others with him. As he is an artful designing Fellow, and once before attempted his Escape, and got as far as *Hobb's Hole*, I suppose he will try to pass for a Freeman, having endeavoured to procure an Indenture. I forewarn all Masters of Vessels, &c. from carrying him out of the Colony. Whoever brings the said Fellow to me shall receive 3l. Reward, besides what the Law allows, and if taken out of the Colony, 10l. tf JOHN MARTIN.

SUFFOLK, *January* 16, 1775.

CÆSAR, a Fellow about 6 Feet high, very thick, strong made, and about 30 Years of Age, ran away, last *August*, from Mr. *Robert Donald*'s in *Warwick*; he has not been long in the Country, and speaks *English* very badly.---The Subscribers will give 3l. Reward to the Person who takes him up, and conveys him to them in *Suffolk*, or delivers him to Mr. *Robert Donald* in *Warwick*.

GIBSON, DONALDSON, and HAMILTON.

RUN away from the Estate of *John Hamilton*, deceased, in *Prince George* County, a likely *Virginia* born Negro Fellow, about 25 Years of Age, of a yellowish Complexion, lisps a little, and plays on the Fiddle. He went off the Week before *Christmas*, with his Wife, a free Mulatto, called *Peg Toney*, and one Child, a Boy about two Years old. He carried with him a new Suit of blue, or purple Negro Cotton, a *Virginia* Cloth Coat, some other Clothes, and his Fiddle, pretending to visit his Wife's Relations in *Charles City*. The said Fellow is very artful, and it is more than probable will either pretend he is free, or get a forged Pass. I will give 20s. to have him secured in any Gaol, so that I may get him, or 40s. if delivered to me in *Surry* County. HAMILTON JONES, Executor to the Estate of *John Hamilton*.

RUN away from *Williamsburg*, a light Mulatto Girl named JENNY, belonging to the Estate of *Joseph Royle*, deceased. She is about 16 Years of Age, has a very bushy Head of Hair, and when frightened, a down Look. As she is well known in the Neighbourhood of this City, a more particular Description is unnecessary. A Reward of 10s. will be given to any Person who will deliver her to the Printers of this Paper.

WARWICK, *January* 7, 1775.

STOLEN from *Fourmile* Creek, on *Sunday* the 15th Instant, a gray HORSE about 4 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock (I believe) W C, has a remarkable Dent in his near Side occasioned by a Hurt, and paces slow. There were upon him, when stolen, an old Hogskin Saddle, a new Swanskin Saddle-Cloth lined, a Surcingle, and Half Curb Bridle. He was taken away by a tall Man who went about preaching, had on an old newmarket coat, and wore a wig. He was seen, soon after he went off, at a House near *Fourmile* Creek, where he inquired the Way to *Hanover* and *New Kent* Courthouses, but said he was going to *Richmond*. I will give 40s. Reward to any Person who brings the Horse to Mr. *James Fairlie* at *Warwick*, to whom he belongs. tf ANDREW WATSON.

ISAAC BOSTON, a large well set Man, about 43 Years old, with reddish coloured Hair and Eyebrows, wears a dark coloured cut Wig, has a Son with him about sixteen Years of Age, about 5 Weeks ago took the following Freight from Mr. *John Corrie* of *Hobb's Hole*, on *Rappahannock*, which was to have been delivered at *Colchester*, on *Potowmack*: 3 Hhds. of *West India* Rum, 2 Tierces of Spirits, 1 Hhd. of Saddlery, 1 Bale of Cordage, 1 Do. Rolls, 2 Baskets of Cheese, 1 Cask of Loaf Sugar, some Leading Line, a Bundle of Boxes with sundry Dry Goods, 10 Iron Pots, 1 Hhd. of Cyder, 1 Box of sweet Oranges, and 200 Bushels of Wheat. The Vessel is a Schooner that carries about 600 Bushels, has no Shrouds nor Spring Stay, her Quarter Deck is lined with Tarpaulin, and she was lately sheathed, which is plain to be seen. The said *Boston* was dressed in a blue Duffil over Jacket, and striped *Virginia* Cloth Trousers; he is fond of Drink, and very impertinent when in Liquor. There is a Confirmation of his endeavouring to make off with the Vessel and Cargo, and it is thought he will push to *Carolina*, but may probably stop some Time at *Pocamoke*, on the *Eastern Shore*, in *Maryland*, where he has two Brothers and one Sister living.---Whoever apprehends the said *Boston*, and secures the Cargo, shall have a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS, on Application to Mr. *James Mills* at *Urbanna*, Mr. *John Corrie* at *Hobb's Hole*, Mr. *Samuel Jones* at *Cedar Point*, in *Maryland*, or to

4l JOHN MILLS.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, living near the *Raccoon Ford*, in *Orange* County, on the 14th of *December* last, a large BAY HORSE near 15 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Bob Tail, his left hind Foot white as high as the Footlock, a small Star in his Forehead, and has been used to draw in a Carriage. Also a likely small SORREL MARE, about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and long Switch Tail, and is undock'd. Neither of them are branded, but both were shod before. Whoever delivers them to Mr. *Spencer Mottrom Ball* in *Northumberland*, Mr. *Thomas Waring* in *Essex*, or to the Subscriber, shall have 20s. Reward for each, besides what the Law allows. JAMES ROBB.

ELIZABETH CITY, *January* 20, 1775.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Hampton*, the first Week in *December* last, a black Work HORSE, neither dock'd nor branded, drags his hind Feet very sluggish in his Carriage, has a Star in his Forehead, a white Snip on his Nose, his Crupper Bone higher on one Side than the other, and is upwards of 14 Hands high. I will give 20s. for him if taken within twenty Miles, and brought to *Hampton*, but not exceeding 40s. for any Distance. JACOB WRAY.

TAKEN up in *Amelia*, two STEERS, *viz.* one a dark BRINDLE, with a Crop, Hole, and Underkeel, in the right Ear, a Crop and Underkeel in the left, his left Eye is out, and appears to be 9 Years old. Posted, and appraised to 3 l.---The other a BRINDLE, marked with a Swallowfork and an Overkeel in each Ear, his Horns are sawed, and appears to be 6 Years old. Posted, and appraised to 4l.

(1) EDMUND WALKER.

ABOUT 600l. Sterling Worth of EUROPEAN GOODS to be sold at a low Advance for Cash, or short Credit. For Terms inquire of the Printers.

JOURNEYMEN Shoemakers, who understand making Boots and Men's Wood Heel Shoes, by applying to the Printers, may be informed where they can meet with great Encouragement.

SOUTHAMPTON County, *Jan.* 9, 1775.

THE Subscriber purchased of *Thomas Owen*, late of *Pittsylvania* County, in the Colony of *Virginia*, 500 Acres of Land, situate in the County of *Gilford*, and Province of *North Carolina*, for which he was to pay the said *Owen* the Consideration of 300 Pounds *Virginia* Currency, at four different Payments; and having paid the two first Payments, and not having any Right or Title made me to the said Land, except that I have an Assignment of Mr. *John Ward*'s Bond to the said *Thomas Owen* for the Performance of the Title of the said Land: And as I am apprehensive that the said *Ward* will not convey the said Land to me without Compulsion, I therefore think myself at Liberty not to make any further Payments, either to the said *Owen* or any other Person to whom he may assign my Bond, until I have a proper Title to the Land above mentioned; of which all Persons will take Notice.

EDWARD HARRIS.

FOR SALE,

For ready Money, at the Plantation where Capt. HENRY GILBERT *lately lived, in the upper End of* HANOVER *County,*

ABOUT 300 Barrels of Corn, which will be delivered by Mr. *John Huckstep* (now Overseer on the said Plantation for Col. *Thomas Nelson*) on Application being first made to

HANOVER Town, *Jan.* 10, 1775. } THOMAS SIMPSON.

PRINCE EDWARD, *Dec.* 1, 1774.

WHEREAS my Wife *Delphia* hath been a naughty, furious Housewife for some Years past, and hath invented, and reported certain Slanders, to the Prejudice of my Character, and hath often threatened to ruin me, which she hath in some Part effected: This is therefore to forewarn all Merchants and others, from crediting her on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting; and I do hereby forewarn all Persons from receiving at her Hand, any Goods or Chattels, appertaining to me, as they will answer the same at their Peril.

THOMAS COLDWELL.

THOUGH I advertised, not long since, my Coal at 10d. per Bushel, ready Money, yet, from the Difficulty of receiving the Cash, and obtaining the Coal out of deep Pits, I am induced to declare that I will not take less than 12d. a Bushel ready Money, or the Assumpsit of some substantial Merchant in *Warwick*, *Manchester*, or *Richmond*, for the Payment of the same in six Months from the Delivery of the Coal. Those who have hitherto been punctual may expect the same Credit as formerly. SAMUEL DU VAL.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Jan.* 10, 1775.

ALL Gentlemen Planters, Farmers, and others, will be pleased to take Notice that the Store lately kept by Mr. *George Mitchell* of *Fredericksburg*, for Account of *Robert Jardine* of *London*, is now managed and directed by the Principal, who is come in for that Purpose; therefore all Debts due to that Concern will be received by him and his Assistant, *Jobn Monro*, who is properly authorised: And the said *Robert Jardine*, for the Encouragement of all Gentlemen indebted to his Store, will allow, over and above every Store in *Fredericksburg*, 12s. per Hundred for Tobacco, and 3d. per Bushel for Wheat, in Payment of their Debts, till the 4th Day of *September* next.---He has for Sale a Quantity of very neat HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, with some very fine large LOOKING-GLASSES, and a large Quantity of the most excellent PORT WINE that ever was in this Colony, which is now above 5 Years old; also about 50 Dozen of LONDON PORTER, fine OLD SPIRIT, WEST INDIA and CONTINENT RUM, SUGARS, *&c.* which will be sold exceeding cheap for ready Money, or short Credit, by their humble Servant,

4 ROBERT JARDINE.

CABIN POINT, *Jan.* 3, 1775.

RAN away from the Brig *Innermay*, lying at *Brandon*, on the 27th of *December*, an Apprentice Lad named WILLIAM JOHNSTON, about 17 or 18 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, is of a swarthy Complexion, a little pitted with the Smallpox, and knock-kneed. He was born in or near *Williamsburg*, where it is supposed he is now harboured; and was bound by Order of *James City* Court to a Staymaker in *Surry* County. He carried away a new Sailor's Jacket and Breeches of blue Duffil, with white Metal Buttons, and lined with white Plaid, a green Jacket pretty much worn, a blue and white broad striped Cotton and Thread under Jacket, Country made Shoes and Stockings, one or two Pair of Sailor's Trousers, and his Bed Clothes. Whoever secures him so that I get him again shall have 15s. Reward. All Captains of Ships, or Masters of Vessels, are forewarned from carrying him out of the Country, or employing him. JAMES BELCHES.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 1st of *January*, a middling dark Mulatto named STEPHEN, about 21 Years of Age, and thick made; had on, when he went off, a Negro Cotton Waistcoat and Breeches, an Osnabrug Shirt, and Negro made Shoes, with Pegs drove in the Soals; his Hair is cut off the Top of his Head, and but little remains at the Sides. He carried with him a white Mulatto Woman Slave named PHEBE, whose Hair is long, straight, and black; she had on a blue Waistcoat and Petticoat, and took with her two new Osnabrug Shirts, and a Suit of striped *Virginia* Cloth; she is about 21 Years of Age. They also carried off two Osnabrug Shirts, 6 or 7 Ells of Rolls, a new *Dutch* Blanket, and one about Half worn. It is imagined they will make for *Carolina*, and endeavour to pass for free People. All Persons are forewarned from harbouring them, at their Peril. Whoever brings them to me, or secures them in any Gaol, so that I may get them again, shall have the above Reward.

HENRY HARDAWAY.

COROTOMAN, *Dec.* 28, 1774.

THREE or four SHOP-JOINERS, who are capable of executing the best Wainscot Work, may meet with Employment, and good Wages, from the Subscriber, in *Lancaster* County.

(4) CHARLES CARTER.

FREDERICKSBURG, *January* 3, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership betwixt HORNER and WARD, of this Place, is dissolved; and all Persons who stand indebted to them are to pay the same to *William Horner*, who will discharge any Debts due from them.

WILLIAM HORNER.
JAMES WARD.

☞ MY Affairs requiring my Return to *England* as soon as possible, I shall be greatly obliged to those Persons indebted as above that will enable me to do so, by a speedy Payment.---I have a few *European* and other GOODS remaining on Hand, which I will dispose of, Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, for ready Money, Tobacco, or Wheat.

8 WILLIAM HORNER.

BERKLEY (Charles City) *January* 9, 1775.

RAN away from the Subscriber, the 8th Instant, a clear Mulatto Fellow named NICK, by Trade a Mill-wright, is about 25 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, well set, speaks and walks very quick, has a Scar over one of his Eyes, and his Fingers much marked, by being often cut. He generally wears Leather Breeches, and a gray Great Coat, but has a Variety of Clothes. Some little Time since he was whipped, and has many fresh Marks on his Back. Whoever brings him to me shall have 3l. Reward, or 40s. for securing him in any Gaol, so that I may get him again. He is so very artful that he will escape from any One who is not extremely careful. He ran away some Time ago, and hired himself as a Freeman at a Saw Mill, either in *Isle of Wight* or *Nansemond*, and it is supposed may take the same Route.

(tf) BENJAMIN HARRISON.